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#### REPUBLICANS OF AMERICA!

Ye, who remember the halcyon days of Jefferson, and Madison, and Monroe, give heed to what we say. If many of the frank, full-hearted Republicans of '98 and '99 have fallen asleep in death, their sons who survive, must yet retain in all their purity the doctrines bequeathed them by their fathers. These doctrines, though they may be occasionally overwhelmed by the surges of partisan passion, yet like the eternal rock of the ocean, when the winds abate and the waves subside, still remain unmoved, undiminished, and only the purer for the beatings of the billows.

Of late years the storm of partisan warfare has raged without intermission. Clouds have incessantly risen in the North and the South, the East and the West, and met and exploded in the centre. Wave has chased wave, with out a moment's rest, from the Capital to the extremities of the land, for many years. There have been eddies and counter currents all the time separating from and opposing the onward march of the tempest—but all in vain—and they have been forced to bide their time in patience.

At length, for wise and beneficent purposes, as the country will ere long see, Divine Providence interposed. While the ship of State was dashing through the mountain billows, the commander of the host, whose thunders from the West had agitated the whole system, was snatched up to Heaven. Another commander, one who had imbibed the pure Republican doctrines of the Virginia Presidents in his infancy, and had been governed by their dictates throughout a political life of twenty-five years, was placed at the helm.

What course was John Tyler to pursue? He, who had always been governed by a strict sense of duty, who had voluntarily retired from a high post of honor and dignity, rather than do violence to his conscience, and the doctrines that had hitherto guided and shaped all his actions, what course was he to pursue? He stepped forward and viewed the troubled waters; with a steady gaze and a calm breast he long regarded the furious elements. All eyes were upon him. Some were clamorous for the ship to be turned this way, and others that. A mutiny took place. The ring-leader, with his accomplices at his heels, demanded that it should be pointed to the West. John Tyler raised his hand and spoke. Turning first to the furious political elements, he said, "PEACE! BE STILL!" Addressing the refractory crew next, he said: "RETIRE!" He was obeyed. Though the heavens were not clear, nor the ocean smooth, yet the thunders were impotent and the waves sank comparatively to ripples.

The commander then ordered the old compass to be brought on deck. All the others were thrown overboard. The old compass was the CONSTITUTION, and his chart the principles of the REPUBLICAN FATHERS. Far, far had the ship departed from the right latitude! But the stem was now turned to the proper point.

Months went by and the ship still ploughed the trackless waste. The rebellious crew still strove to daunt the brave commander, but all in vain. They plundered the magazine, and threw over the stores. It was bootless. The ship still held its way. At length, as the billows sank, and the sky grew clear, a rock of interminable dimensions loomed up in the horizon before them. The ship still held its way without deviation. All save the commander, stood aghast, as the vessel approached the rock. He smiled in triumph. He knew there was a safe harbor there. It was not a rock of destruction. It was the rock of safety. It was the old Republican rock of his fathers, immutable and eternal. From its summit the mountain waves of partisan passion had swept the ark of his country. Again he placed it there. From its pinnacle again the old Republican flag is streaming in the air. It serves as a beacon and a rallying point for the ten thousand crafts now tossed hither and thither and lost on the illimitable sea of politics.

On this rock let us rear our tents. Here stood our fathers, and here all the rich treasures of the Revolution are safely stored. Here brothers, though long separated and often at enmity, may meet again like brothers. Here the elements of Republicanism that have been cast overboard and scattered about, merely clinging to some frail substance, to keep from sinking, may rally again, and form a victorious host. He who joins the Republican standard, will not be questioned about his former opinions. Whig or Democrat, who marches in the Republican ranks, will be regarded as the friend of his country. Many of the present Whigs and Democrats were once proud to call themselves Republicans. They have been imperceptibly led astray by ambitious partisan leaders. We appeal to them to say whether they have enjoyed peace and prosperity since they departed from their ancient ways. We appeal to them to say if they have not been deceived and oppressed by their leaders. They must confess that they have been led into error.

Then let us have peace. Let us have repose. Let us not take up arms again at every bidding of the Presidential aspirants. Let us see and judge for ourselves. When it actually becomes necessary to have our candidate in the field, we will not be at a loss to designate the proper man.

Let us first establish our Republican principles and measures. To do this, Congress must be thoroughly winnowed. The wheat must be separated from the chaff. The next elections will do this. We must establish a plan of finance on a permanent basis. We must have no more Banks, no more moneyed corporations.

# The Madisonian.

VOL. V.—NO. 142.]

WASHINGTON: TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1842.

[WHOLE NO. 804.]

We must have a revenue sufficient for the purposes of Government, economically administered. We must have no monopolising high protective tariff. The Federal Government must have the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, to redeem its outstanding liabilities. These, and various other Republican measures must be adopted. A strict construction of the Constitution must be adhered to. Thus, the body politic will soon recover from its lethargy and march on hand in hand with old Time, as vigorous and healthful, centuries hence, as it was in the days of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe.

#### FROM RHODE ISLAND.

We insert a letter from the President to the Governor of Rhode Island with the Proclamation by which it is accompanied. These documents we find in the Providence Journal. Amid the war of invective and argument which has been waged through the press, concerning the course of the Executive in relation to the anomalous position of things in that State, we have remained studiously silent. We were and still are confident that when the exasperation of passion has cooled, that the conduct of the President will meet, as it deserves, general approbation. His two letters explain clearly the course he intends to pursue, and the constitutional and legal grounds by which it is justified. After the lucid exposition they furnish, no explanatory comment is required. While he is conciliatory to the utmost limit which duty allows, he will if compelled so to do energetically meet the responsibility imposed upon him by his official station.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY  
SAMUEL WARD KING,  
Governor, Captain General, and Commander-in-Chief  
of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

Whereas, the President of the United States has transmitted to me a communication touching the political affairs of this State, a copy whereof is hereto annexed:

I do therefore issue this my Proclamation, to make known the same to the people of this State, and more especially to those engaged in treasonable enterprise against the Laws and Government thereof, that they may give heed thereto, and govern themselves accordingly.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of said State to be affixed to these Presents, and have signed the same with my hand. Given at Newport, on the eleventh day of [L. S.] May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the sixty-sixth.

SAMUEL WARD KING,  
By His Excellency's command:  
HENRY BOWEN, Secretary of State.

#### LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 7, 1842.

Sir: Your letter of the 4th inst., transmitting resolutions of the Legislature of Rhode Island, informing me that there existed in that State "certain lawless assemblages of a portion of the people," for the purpose of subverting the laws and overthrowing the existing Government, and calling upon the Executive forthwith to interpose the power and authority of the United States to suppress such insurrectionary and lawless assemblages, and to support the existing government and laws, and protect the State from domestic violence, was handed me yesterday, by Messrs. Randolph and Potter.

I have to inform your Excellency in reply, that my opinion is, that the duties of this Government to protect the State of Rhode Island against domestic violence, remain unchanged. Yet, from information received by the Executive since your despatches came to hand, I am led to believe that the lawless assemblages to which reference is made, have already dispersed, and that the danger of domestic violence is hourly diminishing, if it has not wholly disappeared. I have with difficulty brought myself at any time to believe, that violence would be resorted to, or an exigency arise, which the unaided power of the State could not meet; especially as I have from the first felt persuaded that your Excellency, as well as others associated with yourself in the administration of the government, would exhibit a temper of conciliation as well as of energy and decision. To the insurgents themselves it ought to be obvious, when the excitement of the moment shall have passed away, that changes achieved by regular and, if necessary, repeated appeals to the constituted authorities, in a country so much under the influence of public opinion, and by recourse to argument and remonstrance, are more likely to ensure lasting blessings than those accomplished by violence and bloodshed on one day, and liable to overthrow by similar agents on another. I freely confess that I should experience great reluctance in employing the military power of this Government against any portion of the people; but, however painful the duty, I have to assure your Excellency, that if resistance is made to the execution of the laws of Rhode Island, by such force as the civil power shall be unable to overcome, it will be the duty of this Government to enforce the constitutional guarantee—a guarantee given and adopted mutually by all the original States, of which number Rhode Island was one, and which, in the same way, has been given and adopted by each of the States since admitted into the Union. And if an exigency of lawless violence shall actually arise, the Executive Government of the United States, on the application of your Excellency, under the authority of the resolutions of the Legislature already submitted, will stand ready to succor the authorities of the State in their efforts to maintain a due respect for the laws. I sincerely hope, however, that no such exigency may occur, and that every citizen of Rhode Island will manifest his love of peace and good order, by submitting to the laws, and seeking a redress of grievances by other means than intestine commotions.

I tender to your Excellency assurances of my distinguished consideration.

JOHN TYLER.

To the Governor  
Of the State of Rhode Island.

The Ohio Statesman is dealing roughly with Corwin's Ohio State Journal. The Journal is the most abusive of the President of all the Corwin papers. In the meantime, General Apathy is canvassing the State. The Ohio Statesman thus speaks of the editor of the Journal: "An assassin of character, he would destroy by hints, surmises, and base insinuations. He dare not clothe his assertions in a form by which their truth could be tested in a court of justice, for, in that case, he would be aware that he would be branded by a jury of his countrymen, as a convicted liar, as was the case with his unfortunate dupes, Harper and Corbett."

#### THE "ILLUSTRIOUS" BELL'S PAPER.

The following is a very truthful extract from the "Republican Banner," so misnamed, for it should, of course, read "Federal Flag":

#### PRESIDENT TYLER'S APPOINTMENTS.

The extraordinary number of infamous appointments by President Tyler, must awaken public curiosity. There is the appointment of Powell, whose infamous connection with the former Edwards, is notorious, as Consul to Rio de Janeiro; of Vail, a drunken sot, as bearer of despatches to England—of Barker, dismissed by Gen. Harrison for improper conduct, as First Comptroller—of Bradford, as a reward for presiding at a Tyler meeting, as a Federal Judge—of Tyson, who watched the last dying breath as it left the body of the dead commissary, to ask in the next hour for his office—of Cooper, his son's father-in-law, as a Military Store Keeper—of young Tyler, his own nephew, as Special Agent of the Post Office Department—of Grund, a foreigner whose abuse of our Government as editor of a German paper was ridiculous, as Consul to Bremen, and a score of others, of which, that of J. W. McCulloch, recently appointed First Comptroller of the Treasury can only be now noticed.

Mr. Powell is not Consul to Rio Janeiro as everybody well knows: for although the President, under circumstances well known here, for which no honest man blames him, made the appointment, yet, with his accustomed honesty, as soon as he discovered his error he revoked it. Mr. Vail has been dismissed from office by Mr. Webster, because of his intemperate habits. Mr. Barker was not dismissed by General Harrison. Mr. Tyler dismissed Mr. Barker from the office of Comptroller, in favor of Mr. Forward, upon the express understanding that he should have some other suitable place, which was provided, and up to the time of his rejection he was never unemployed. Mr. Bradford presided at a Tyler meeting when Jude Hopkins was in full health. It being well known that this estimable gentleman died of apoplexy.

Mr. Tyson did not even know Gen. Irvine, and was never in his house. Mr. Cooper, the distinguished tragedian, who dignifies, in his person, the office of Military Store Keeper, at Frankfort, owes his appointment entirely to the friendly disposition of the present able Secretary at War. The appointment was made in the absence of the President from the seat of Government in Virginia. Mr. William Tyler has been appointed special agent in the Post Office Department by Mr. Wickliffe; but no one doubts his honesty or qualification—on the contrary, his ingenious manners have won for him among his acquaintances a general popularity. Mr. Grund has been sent as Consul to Bremen, and no one in Pennsylvania or New York but will testify to the immense service he rendered the Whig cause in 1840. Some more falsehoods, Mr. Editor; these don't answer.

#### MORE THUNDER.

A little squib-editor of a paper in Richmond, Virginia, called the Richmond Star, is shooting his elder-stalk pop-gun at the President of the United States. What marvellous things these we have fallen on, when any tiny political jackanape in the community fancies himself to be a full grown statesman! We presume, however, the little animal does it all in fun, and this being its nature, we forgive its propensities, though they are a little dirty. But we advise the frisky little creature not to forget, because people may get it for its pretty tail and its tricks, that it may sometimes be lashed if it grows impertinent. Insignificant things frequently (though not always) escape the censure of noble minds; but it had best stick to its accustomed office of innocent drollery, for the amusement of children and servant-maids.

#### New York Correspondence.

New York, May 11, 1842.

There is in this quarter of the country a circle of people decidedly opposed to the present Administration at Washington, and in every conceivable form do their utmost to distort, to distract, and to embarrass it. This circle is composed of two segments—the disappointed office-seekers of the Whig party, and the leading office-seekers of the late dominant party; they both pull together for a common purpose to a certain extent; and as they have neither industry nor ability to gain a living except out of "the spoils of office," it is a matter of "meat and drink and clothing" to them to "head Captain Tyler." They are noisy and boisterous, and "full of patriotism," and work day and night to carry their object. One half of this labor usefully employed would obtain for them quite a comfortable support; but they belong to a class above the ordinary labor of life; they make themselves believe that office is made for them and they for office, and that public matters cannot prosper unless they are allowed to have comfortable berths, and in the quiet enjoyment of the revenues of office. To such it matters of course very little who it is who may be the "appointing power," provided that power takes care of them. To the unhappy doctrine that was advanced a few years ago in favor of "patriots." But there still remains a large, a very large, and overwhelming majority, of a very different class of citizens who manage to gain a living without the aid of office-emoluments, and who are capable of estimating the action of Government on a sounder basis; it is among this class an honest judgment is pronounced; among these you hear no wholesale or retail abuse of John Tyler. On the contrary, he is judged by his acts, his public documents, and matters of duty in office. These are scanned and carefully investigated; and it is remarkable, and not less consoling, that two parties, so lately arrayed against each other in a fierce Presidential election, should (excepting always the ultra office dependents of both parties) quietly meet in the daily intercourse of life, and interchange sentiments of approval to an extent (that may now daily and hourly be witnessed) most gratifying to the intelligent, the good, the honest and patriotic, of both parties. It is an old saying, that "one man may pull down in a day what it may require a hundred to build up in a year;" so it is equally easy to rouse up a bad feeling, that is as difficult to

quiet and restore to harmony and good feeling. If it had been "John Tyler's" purpose to foist himself upon a party bubble, nothing was easier—there are abundant materials at hand—but it seems that he preferred the approbation of the country more than that of a party. If in pursuing this course he should find himself in a political minority, let it be so; better by far for him and his reputation—better by far, infinitely better, for the country and its true friends, that a President should be occasionally found willing to battle for this principle, even if unavailing, than that we should have a succession of Presidents disposed to act exclusively for their special party. The question now presented to this People is narrowed down to this simple inquiry, is it best for us all that "the appointing power" should confine itself "to rewarding friends and punishing enemies," or should it so direct itself as to call to the discharge of the duties of office men of known capacity, integrity and honor, without regard to their politics? Is it not due to the best interests of the country—is it not claimed by the good men of all parties, that offices of all grades should be filled, as far as practicable, with the best materials? Surely no honest man will be opposed to this. Where is there an honest Whig who would not rather see an honest political opponent in office, than a rogue, claiming to be a Whig? And the same may be said of the opposite party.

Let any man look around him, in any part of the country where he may be at home, and divesting himself of party prejudices, just inquire into the true cause of this man or that man's active opposition to the present Administration, and he will find a disappointed office seeker at the bottom of it, or some one who expects an office by a change of administration. What he finds in one quarter is precisely what exists in other quarters, and the public prints that interchange their "editorials" and "communications," are but the organs, after all, on which this class play the changes of the same old tune, which being put in plain English and divested of its music and poetry would read thus: "We were Whigs and wanted office and John Tyler will not give us office, and hence we are no longer for John Tyler—we will embarrass his administration, and thwart every effort he may make to do the country any good—the ultras of the other party having the same object, will do the same, and we together will put him down, because if he succeeds and the country prospers, the People may be disposed to re-elect him or select some one who will follow in his footsteps, and we shall be kept out of office, and the old fashion that was adopted by Gen. Washington of appointing none to office but the good, the wise and the honest, may be revived, and then we are cut off entirely—therefore be nimble and pass around the abuse of John Tyler, and show no quarters. Don't regard the country, or its interests at home or abroad—if calamity comes, say it is all John Tyler's fault—short crops—floods of rain—parching drought—low prices—riots—disorders—yellow fever—mumps—corns or tooth ache—charge them all upon him, and let the cry be 'change,' 'change' and 'overturn,' till we get into good easy offices, and as we thus work for the public, let the public for ever after work for us."

This is the plain English of the present political combinations against John Tyler—it is so in this quarter, and how far it is not so in other quarters people at home can best judge.

#### To the Editor of the Globe.

You are no doubt of opinion that the Republican party will have a large majority in the next Congress. I agree with you. But do you know that that majority have anything but faith in you, personally or politically? All the cringing, crouching powers you may exercise, will not, cannot, alter that utter detestation which pervades the bosoms of Southern men—CALHOUN MEN, if you will—towards your self, Amos & Co. Why, then, pursue it? Why not take that course at once, which you intend to pursue in a few months? Think you that we are disposed to favor you, because you pursue the "laissez faire" principle? Look at the demise of the "Expositor," the condition of the "Union Democrat," both special bantlings of your editor of the Extra Globe. Where is the \$80,000 that the latter work brought forth? Will you ever see it like again? Alas! that dream is past, and it needs no seer to tell that he who once stood so high will find it difficult to obtain one "so poor to do him reverence."

Your fate, like his own, furnishes a fine subject for the study of a disciple of the Bacon school. If there was any illustration wanting of the truth of your favorite Walpole's saying, that every man had his price, what a beautiful specimen you and your compeers would be!

What an extensive difference in some men's principles does \$110,000 make, when it is applied to printing the Census of your dear native land! Oh, what patriotism is exhibited in assailing Daniel Webster for not giving the job to a pure and spotless personage! But how far different should have been our articles dictated, had the Secretary of State of President Tyler "forked over" the needful to that Globe, which the Secretary of State of President Van Buren (Mr. Forsyth) unluckily pronounced "a dirty sheet!"

My feelings will scarcely permit me to dwell on the patriotism which has caused your attacks on Mr. Webster. Your friends have marvelled much in regard to your sudden outbreaks on that gentleman, and some have appeared most wofully ignorant of the reason. Poor blind fools! They forget the Census—your senses!

touch from his little finger! Had you seen the scorn depicted on the countenance of a friend of mine while undergoing the ordeal of introduction—a real South Carolina Whig friend at that—you would really have trembled for Matty's success in that State. Was Aby's visit the cause of your notice of the little Magician?

But where is Mr. Calhoun all this time? You "never mention him!" The beautiful article in his favor, which appeared in the New Era, and found a place in the Index, must have been overlooked by the all-seeing editor of the Globe! Will you accommodate us with your ideas on the next Presidency? If you do not, I must turn my attention to Mr. Clay's Senatorial Charley, and others of his ilk, such as the "Independent" man. In doing this, however, I shall not pursue that playful and confidential course I have adopted towards you, but, on the contrary, look to the record to refresh my memory.

HARVEY BIRCH.

#### THE EXCHEQUER PLAN.

TO THE HON. MESSRS. TALLMAGE AND CUSHING: GENTLEMEN.—Will you allow me to ask you, what you intend to do with your respective Reports in reference to the Plan of Exchequer, which you have kept back from the country now some months, without any assignable cause? Are you not bound to let the country know your intentions on the subject? and is it not trading with the community to keep back these Reports, so long, without explanation? The "Exchequer Plan" is looked upon by the great portion of the community as a project admirably calculated to relieve the country in the present crisis, and let the ultras of either party, clamor as they may, I beg to remind you that any further delay will be looked upon as a dereliction of duty; and also as trifling with the public. You will, therefore, please speak out. I remain, &c.,

A BANK SUFFERER.

May 13th, 1842.

REMARK BY THE EDITOR.—Both of the gentlemen alluded to above, doubtless are anxious that the matter should be acted on at once; but there are counteracting influences—influences that run counter to the interests of the country, which they cannot, at present, overcome.

#### CONGRESS.

In the House of Representatives, on Saturday, a resolution, submitted by Mr. Graham, was adopted, directing the Committee on Naval Affairs, to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill providing that all appointments of officers and midshipmen shall be made in conformity with the ratio of Representatives from each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia, so that all of the States and parts of the Union shall enjoy equal rights and equal advantages in proportion to their Federal population.

In the course of some conversation to which the resolution gave rise, it was stated that the reason why some States had apparently been neglected was owing to the fact that some of them had not made applications. Therefore, no censure could with propriety be thrown upon the Secretary of the Navy.

On the motion of Mr. Henry Dodge, it was resolved that the Secretary of the Treasury inform the House in what manner the Gov. of Wisconsin, J. D. Doty, had accounted for the expenditure, by him, of the \$40,000 appropriated by Congress for the erection of public buildings in that Territory.

The House took up the amendments to the Appropriation bill, which had been insisted on by the Senate; and after receding from some of their own, and insisting upon others, a committee of conference was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Fillmore, Adams, and Cave Johnson—to meet a similar committee which might be appointed on the part of the Senate.

A large number of private bills were read a first and a second time, and appropriately referred. Among them was one for the relief of the Howard Institution of the city of Washington, and another incorporating the Washington Manual Labor School and Male Orphan Asylum of the District of Columbia. The House then adjourned.

In the Senate, Mr. Evans presented the memorial of citizens of St. John's county, Florida, covering the presentment of a grand jury, representing that the condition of the sea-wall at St. Augustine was such as to occasion stagnant water, which was highly injurious to the health of the inhabitants of that city. They, therefore, recommended an appropriation of money by Congress to remedy the evil of which they complain.

Mr. Evans moved that the memorial be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Huntington said that, as it involved a judicial question, it should be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Linn (smiling) observed that it was a medical question.

Mr. Berrien remarked that if a proposition should be brought before them for the erection of a sea-wall, it would of course be referred to the Committee on Commerce; and as the sea-wall at St. Augustine had been commenced, and some action was now necessary with reference to it, the memorial ought to take the same direction.

Mr. Huntington dissented from the views of the Senator, for, on the same principle, if any, the public lands were covered with water in consequence of a defect in a sea-wall, the complaint would have to go to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Mr. Sevier said that the Grand Jury complained of a nuisance, and therefore he thought that the memorial would be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, in order that they might bring in a bill for the infliction of fines and penalties.

Mr. Clayton remarked that the memorial asked for a further appropriation to complete the sea-wall, and hence it ought to be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The question was taken on the motion of Mr. Evans, and it was agreed to.

Mr. Benton gave notice that he would, on Monday next, ask leave to introduce a bill providing for an armed occupation of Florida.

The bill for the relief of Francis A. Harrison, was read a third time and passed.

The Senate, at one o'clock, went into an Executive session; and after some time spent therein, the doors were opened, when Messrs. Evans, Berrien, and Wright, were appointed a committee to confer with that of the House in relation to the disagreement on the amendments to the Appropriation bill; and the Senate then adjourned.

"Colonel Webb of the regular army" is rubbing up his "mahogany stocks" to fight for Colonel Benton. Such are his orders. Every body knows how excessively valiant he is.

From the Norfolk Herald.

A SPLENDID LAUNCH. The war steamer Union, constructed at the Gosport Navy Yard upon a plan to test the experiment of Lieut. Hunter, U. S. N. was launched yesterday at 11 o'clock.

It is the opinion of those who are competent to judge of such matters that the Union is a perfect piece of workmanship and as beautiful a model of naval architecture as was ever turned out of Uncle Samuel's workshops. What her speed will be must depend upon the success of the experiment which she is intended to test; but there is every thing about her to justify the belief, that she will equal the swiftest boat in the service in that particular. We have from the first felt a lively interest in Lieut. Hunter's experiment, and we look forward to its successful issue with renewed confidence since we have seen the noble ship which is destined to put it to the proof.

The following are the dimensions of the Union:

	feet in.
Extreme length	184 6
Extreme breadth of beam at gunwale	33 6
Depth of hold	16 9
Draft when launched	6
Estimated draft when fully loaded	13
And can carry fuel for thirty days consumption.	

The Union will be taken hence next week in tow of the steamer Poinsett, to Washington, where she will receive her engine and other equipments for service. The workmen in our Navy Yard may well feel a glow of pride at submitting to the inspection of a foreigner at Washington, so the U. S. Navy, and of their handy-work as the Union.

ANOTHER NAVAL LAUNCH.—We understand that the frigate St. Lawrence, on the stocks at the Gosport Navy Yard, is to be launched on or about the 27th of this month.

From the (Pa.) Mauch Chunk Courier.

We perceive that the Senate has rejected the nomination of J. W. Tyson as Commissary of Purchases for the U. S. Army; this is most extraordinary proceeding on that part of that body, and will excite the wonder of all who are acquainted with the circumstances. We believe it was not charged that Mr. Tyson was deficient in character, or was in any respect incompetent to discharge the duties of the position of the station, indeed we know that nothing of the kind was or could be urged against him. The rejection therefore could be on no other conceivable ground than his avowed advocacy of the administration of President Tyler, and has the appearance of a faction proceeding on the part of the U. S. Senate which in our opinion is a disgrace to that hitherto dignified body.

MEDICAL NOTICE.—To the Sick and afflicted with Disease.—The Subscriber prepares medicines that will cure the following diseases: Catarrh without cutting it; Consumption; Deafness, and all diseases of the Ear; Piles and Fistula; Scrofula, commonly called the Kings' Evil; Stomach and Gravel; Asthma; White Swellings; Dyspepsia; Rheumatism; Gout; Bronchitis; Inflammations of the Liver and Lungs; Inflammatory Sore Throat; Inflammations of the Eyes; Fevers and Agues; Ulcers of the Legs, or any Eruptions of the Skin, and Diseases of Women.

Dr. PURCELL has, by indefatigable labor, for years, over fires, glasses, and retorts, with great expense, made the greatest discovery for the preservation of the lives of men from the awful effects of the Yellow Fever, and all the diseases of the Plague and Yellow Fever, that was ever made by any man or nation to the present day. Lavoisier was the greatest chemist that France has produced, and he was a great chemist indeed. Sir Humphrey Davy was the greatest chemist that England has produced. These great men, and all the chemists that ever came before them, have been looking and laboring for the medicine that Providence was pleased to reveal to me for the preservation of the lives of its creatures. This invaluable medicine is a preventive and a specific in Plague, Yellow Fever, Small Pox, and all contagious diseases in nature.

A man by taking a table spoon full of the medicine in the morning, fasting, may go into a hospital where people are dying with the Plague or Yellow Fever. He may take the sick man by the hand, and turn him into his bed, and shall not contract the disease, and if the strength of the patient is not exhausted the medicine will cure him. This is the first public notice I have given of the discovery of this medicine, and I do not intend to offer it for sale at present, as every one ends to the awful effects of the Yellow Fever.

My object at present is to inform the public, that in case the disease should return the next year, that the people may be informed that there is a medicine, as above described, to be had. I would advise Captains and Merchants trading to the countries where the Plague and Yellow Fever is prevalent, to take some of my medicine with them. I also prepare medicines that will effectually cure Hydrophobia, or the bite of any rabid animal—or the bite of the most poisonous snakes, if applied in time.

Dr. P. can destroy any of the fatal poisons, and the deleterious effects that can be obtained from Animal, Vegetable or Minerals. I can also deprive all the Corrosive Acids of their poisonous and deleterious effects in an instant.

NO IMPOSITOR CAN COUNTERFEIT THIS MEDICINE.—I give this notice to Dr. Hare, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Philadelphia—a gentleman I consider a first rate Chemist, to see if he could analyze it and ascertain its component parts. He tried all the tests that could be tried, and could not ascertain its component parts. Nor is it in the power of any man to counterfeit the component parts of this medicine except the proprietor.

The above Medicines are to be had by application to Dr. PURCELL, Jefferson street, Georgetown, D. C.

dec 7—6m

#### HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE

HIGHLY IMPORTANT DISCOVERY. THE most safe and certain remedy ever known to the world for various chronic diseases, after they have reached a state, and assumed a character, hitherto considered desperate and incurable.

Scrofula, King's evil, attended with swellings and ulcers; sore eyes and loss of sight, to a frightful extent, have been cured. Females pining away by reason of deranged secretions, broken circulations, and obstructed menses, (monthly courses), even attended by spasms of the bowels, have been readily relieved. Dyspepsia yields without a struggle to its mild yet powerful action on the stomach. In Catarrh, or Scurvy, Rheumatism, Fistula, Gonorrhea, and Syphilis, it is also efficacious in Paralysis, Dropsy, Asthma, Complaints of the Breast, Piles, Worms, Lumbago, Stricture, Diarrhea, and Flux; usually effecting a cure—always giving relief.

This tincture tends directly to excite a healthy action in the stomach, liver, lungs, spine and kidneys—to purify the blood and other fluids, by expelling every particle of morbid matter from the system, and therefore never fails (with its accompaniments) to prove a valuable remedy for the diseases for which calomel has been invariably used. Old sores and ulcers, or any chronic affection; and for the calomel disease, it is an infallible remedy.

This remedy is perfectly vegetable, mild, agreeable and safe for persons of any age, either sex, or in any condition; acknowledged by those who have tried it to be the best known family medicine.

The justly celebrated tincture creates a craving appetite, and the patient is left at liberty to eat and drink as he pleases, and is particularly requested to use it for six weeks, a person of any age may eat any thing that a child of ten years or age, in full health, could eat, without the least inconvenience.

Persons afflicted with any of the complaints above enumerated, are earnestly entreated not to let the prejudice commonly entertained against a new remedy, prevent them from realizing the benefits to be derived from its use. A single bottle, which may be had for \$1.50, will produce a conviction of its superior efficacy in the mind of the most skeptical.